# Developmental Milestones of Children from Birth to Age 3

### recognize and prefer the sight, smell, and sound of the

**The Early Months** 

(birth through 8 months)

principal caregiver. · Social smile and mutual gazing are evidence of early social interaction. Can initiate and

INTEREST IN OTHERS

face and human sound. Within

· Newborns prefer the human

the first two weeks, they

- terminate these interactions. Anticipates being lifted or fed and moves body to participate.
- · Sees adults as objects of interest and novelty. Seeks out adults for play. Stretches arms to be taken.

### SELF-AWARENESS

- · Sucks fingers or hand unintentionally
- · Observes own hands.
- · Places hand up as an object comes close to the face as if to protect self.
- Looks to the place on body where being touched. · Reaches for and grasps toys.
- Clasps hands together and fingers them.
- · Tries to cause things to happen.
- · Begins to distinguish friends from strangers. Shows preference for being held by familiar people.

### MOTOR MILESTONES AND EYE-HAND SKILLS

- The young infant uses many complex reflexes: searches for something to suck; holds on when falling; turns head to avoid obstruction of breathing; avoids brightness, strong smells, and pain.
- · Puts hand or object in mouth. Begins reaching toward interesting objects.
- · Grasps, releases object again.
- · Lifts head. Holds head up. Sits up without support. Rolls over. Transfers and manipulates objects with hands. Crawls.

## · Exhibits anxious behavior around

- · Enjoys exploring objects with another as the basis for establishing relationships
- · Gets others to do things for child's pleasure (wind up toys, read books, get dolls).
- · Shows considerable interest in
- · Demonstrates intense attention to adult language.
- Models adult behaviors like vacuuming, setting table, putting on coat and carrying purse to "go work," using a telephone or another object as a telephone
- Enacts simple dramatic play scenarios with others, like caring for dolls, acting like an animal, or riding in a car or train.

- · Knows own name Smiles or plays with self in mirror.
- · Uses large and small muscles to explore confidently when a sense of security is offered by presence of caregiver. Frequently checks for caregiver's presence.
- Has heightened awareness of opportunities to make things happen, yet limited awareness of responsibility for own actions.
- Indicates strong sense of self through assertiveness. Directs actions of others (e.g., "Sit here!)
- Identifies one or more body parts.

### · Sits well in chairs.

- Pulls self up; stands holding furniture.
- · Walks when led, Walks alone
- · Throws objects. · Climbs stairs.
- · Uses marker on paper
- · Stoops, trots, can walk backward a few steps.

- interest, points to objects. · Uses vocal signals other than crying
- to gain assistance.

### PHYSICAL, SPATIAL, AND TEMPORAL AWARENESS

· Cries to signal pain or distress.

LANGUAGE

DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNICATION

- · Smiles or vocalizes to initiate social
- · Responds to human voices. In the first month can distinguish familiar human voices from all other sounds. Gazes at faces.
- · Uses vocal and gestural communication to express interest and exert influences.
- · Babbles using all types of sounds. Engages in private conversations when alone. Combines babbles. Understands names of familiar people and objects. Laughs. Listens to conversations
- · By about six months, distinguishes sounds of home language from other speech.

- · Comforts self by sucking thumb or finding pacifier.
- Follows a slowly moving object with eyes.
- · Recognizes expected patterns of objects in motion (such as arc, bounce or slide).
- Reaches and grasps toys.
- · Looks for dropped toy. · Remembers intricate details of an
- object (such as a mobile) and shows signs of recognition on seeing the object again.
- Identifies object from various viewpoints. Finds a toy hidden under a blanket when placed there while watching.
- Predicts a sequence of events after seeing the sequence a number of times

### **PURPOSEFUL ACTION** AND USE OF TOOLS

- · Observes own hands.
- · Grasps rattle when hand and rattle are both in view.
- Hits or kicks an object to make a pleasing sight or sound continue.
- · Tries to resume a knee ride by bouncing to get adult started again.

### EXPRESSION OF FEELINGS

- · Expresses discomfort and comfort/pleasure unambiguously.
- Responds with more animation and pleasure to primary caregiver than to others.
- Can usually be comforted by familiar adult when distressed.
- Smiles and shows obvious pleasure in response to social stimulation. Very interested in people. Shows displeasure at loss of social contact
- · Laughs aloud (belly laugh).
- · Shows displeasure or disappointment at loss of toy.
- · Expresses several clearly differentiated emotions: pleasure. anger, anxiety or fear, sadness, joy, excitement, disappointment exuberance.
- · Reacts to strangers with soberness or anxiety.

### · Uses eye contact to check back with primary caregiver.

- · By about eight months, turns to look at an object, like a ball, on hearing the word "ball" in the home
- · Understands many more words than can say. Looks toward 20 or more objects when named.
- · Creates long babbled sentences. · Shakes head no. Says two or three
- clear words. · Looks at picture books with
- · Begins to use me, you, I.

- · Tries to build with blocks.
- · If toy is hidden under one of three cloths while child watches, looks under the right cloth for the toy.
- Persists in a search for a desired toy even when toy is hidden under distracting objects such as pillows.
- When chasing a ball that rolled under sofa and out the other side. will make a detour around sofa to get ball.
- Pushes foot into shoe, arm into sleeve.

- · When a toy winds down, continues the activity manually
- Uses a stick as a tool to obtain a · When a music box winds down,
- searches for the key to wind it up Brings a stool to use for reaching
- for something · Pushes away someone or something
- not wanted. · Creeps or walks to get something or
- avoid unpleasantness. · Pushes foot into shoe arm into
- · Partially feeds self with fingers or
- · Handles cup well with minimal · Handles spoon well for self-

feeding

- · Actively shows affection for familiar person: hugs, smiles at, runs toward, leans against, and so
- · Shows anxiety at separation from primary caregiver Shows anger focused on people or
- objects. · Expresses negative feelings.
- · Shows pride and pleasure in new accomplishments.
- Shows intense feelings for parents. · Continues to show pleasure in
- mastery
- · Asserts self, indicating strong sense

## Toddlers and 2-Year-Olds

(18 months to 3 years)

**Explorers** 

(8 to 18 months)

- being seen and evaluated by others
- immediate gratification.
- Begins to realize others have rights and privileges.
- · Gains greater enjoyment from peer play and joint exploration.
- cooperation Identifies self with children of same
- · Is more aware of the feelings of
- self-regulation in regulation in relation to others.
- · Enjoys small group activities.
- · Acts out simple dramatic play mommy"; going to the store, cooking dinner, preparing for a

- · Shows increased awareness of
- · Sees others as a barrier to
- · Begins to see benefits of
- age of sex.
- · Exhibits more impulse control and
- themes with others ("You baby: me party.)

- Shows strong sense of self as an individual, as evidenced by "NO" to
  - Experiences self as a powerful, potent, creative doer, Explores everything.
- and has beginning notions of self (good, bad, attractive, ugly). · Makes attempts at self-regulation.

· Becomes capable of self-evaluation

- · Uses names of self and others. · Identifies six or more body parts.
- jump off one step. Kicks a ball
  - Threads heads

· Stands on one foot.

Handles scissors.

- · Draws a circle. · Stands and walks on tiptoes.
- · Walks up stairs on foot on each

· Imitates horizontal crayon strokes.

· Scribbles with marker or crayon

· Walks up and down stairs. Can

- · Combines words.
- · Listens to stories for a short while. Speaking vocabulary may reach
- 200 words. · Develops fantasy in languages. Begins to play pretend games.
- · Defines use of many household
- · Uses compound sentences. · Uses adjectives and adverbs. Recounts events of the day.
- · Identifies a familiar object by touch when placed in a bag with two
- Uses "tomorrow," "yesterday."
- · Figures out which child is missing by looking at children who are
- Asserts independence: "Me do it." · Puts on simple garments such as

cap or slippers.

- · When playing with a ring-stacking toy, ignores any forms that have no hole. Stacks only rings or other objects with holes.
- · Classifies, labels, and sorts objects by group (hard versus soft, large versus small)
- · Helps dress and undress self. · Uses objects as if they were something else (block as car, big block as bus, box as house).
- · Frequently displays aggressive feelings and behaviors.
- Exhibits contrasting states and mood shifts (stubborn versus compliant).
- Shows increased fearfulness (dark, monsters, etc). · Expresses emotions with increasing
- control. · Aware of own feelings and those of
- others · Shows pride in creation and

others.

· Verbalizes feelings more often. Expresses feelings in symbolic play. Shows compassion and concern for